The Pyongyang Times

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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DIA/RTS-1C U.S. RESTRICTED

All Documents of "S. Korea-Japan Talks" Null and Void, Declares D.P.R.K. Govt

In its statement of June 23, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared null and void the "treaty" and "agreements" concluded at the "South Korea-Japan talks" on June 22 between the Japanese government and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Korean people, the statement said, will throw into the fire the treacherous documents concocted under the direction and supervision of U.S. imperialism and pass severe judgement on the Pak Jung Hi gang.

The statement demanded the Japanese government to scrap at once the "treaty" and "agreements" concluded at the "South Korea-Japan talks," which are at variance with the general interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples and menace peace in the Far East and Asia.

The full text of the statement is given on page 2.

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG RECEIVES CUBAN JOURNALISTS

On the afternoon of June 28, Premier Kim Il Sung received Gabriel Molina, Director of the Press Department of the Cuban paper "Hoy," and Luis Baez, a journalist of the Cuban papers "Revolution" and "Bohemia," on a visit to our country. He had a friendly talk with the guests.

Present on the occasion were Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Jung Ha Chun, Vice-Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Lazaro Vigoa was also on hand.

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG RECEIVES U.A.R. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

Premier Kim Il Sung received on June 28 Mohamed M. Hassib, Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in Pyongyang, who paid a courtesy call prior to his departure for home.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Nam.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a cordial talk with the U.A.R. Charge d'Affaires.

U.S., Get Out of S. Korea at Once!

—D.P.R.K. Government Memorandum—

On the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Korean war launched by the U.S. imperialists, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum on June 23, demanding the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialism from South Korea.

The memorandum which consists of five parts, laid bare before the governments of all countries and peace-loving people throughout the world the background of the Korean war ignited by U.S. imperialism and gave an account of the grave situation created in Korea today owing to the U.S. policy of aggression.

In the first part *the memorandum dwelt on how the U.S. imperialists started the Korean war.*

In its second part *the memorandum declared that the United States is trying thousand and one ways to obstruct the peaceful unification of Korea while frantically preparing for another war in Korea.*

In the third part *the memorandum condemned U.S. imperialism which, as the colonial ruler of South Korea, is committing inhuman outrages against the South Korean people, subjecting them to unprecedentedly cruel suppression and contempt.*

In the fourth part *the memorandum wrote that South Korea, along with an extreme political chaos, is going through an acute economic crisis and the people's living goes from bad to worse.*

In the fifth and last part *the memorandum declared that the United States is the actual ruler of South Korea and the puppet Pak Jung Hi regime is a U.S. tool for colonial domination and an executor of U.S. aggression in Asia, and that the United States, having put South Korea under its control politically, economically, culturally, and militarily, is the real master of South Korea.*

Only by making the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from South Korea, can the South Korean people break out of the misfortunes and sufferings of today and the peaceful unification of Korea be realized.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive troops must be made to quit South Korea at once.

TELEGRAMS TO PREMIER KIM IL SUNG

— On 15th Anniversary of Korean War —

Premier Kim Il Sung received a telegram from **President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.** The telegram reads in part:

On the auspicious occasion of the day of the struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, it pleases me to extend to you and to the Korean people our sincerest feeling and greetings.

It goes without saying that the will of the peoples struggling for their freedom and sovereignty will triumph over the forces of colonialism, that these peoples will achieve their legitimate rights to a free and dignified existence and that peace based upon justice will prevail all over the world.

A telegram came to Premier Kim Il Sung from **D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party.** It says:

The war of resistance waged by the gallant Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party led by you won a brilliant success in expelling the U.S. imperialists and their allies, who abused the U.N. flag, from North Korea. This also made an important contribuion to the fight of the Asian and African peoples and the world people for national independence, democracy, social progress and world peace.

The Indonesian communists and working people always extend sincere and unqualified support to the Korean people in their struggle for the liberation of South Korea from the U.S. imperialist occupation and the Pak Jung Hi clique and for the peaceful and democratic unification of Korea.

U On Lwin, President of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association, addressed a telegram to Premier Kim Il Sung, which reads:

The historic victory of the Korean people over the most powerful imperialist country shows that all the revolutionary anti-imperialist forces can defeat imperialism of every hue when they are united.

Pyongyang Mass Rally, Demonstration

U.S. Withdrawal, Repeal of Documents of "S. Korea-Japan Talks" Demanded

On June 24 a mammoth rally took place at the Kim Il Sung Square, Pyongyang, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Korean war. The rally, attended by 300,000 citizens, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea and the repeal of the aggressive "South Korea-Japan treaty."

On the rostrum were Comrades Kim Il, Kim Chang Man, Li Hyo Sun and other Party and Government leaders, leading functionaries of political parties and public organizations and Co-Chairmen of the United Democratic Fatherland Front. Generals and officers of the People's Army were also on the rostrum.

Diplomatic representatives, members of foreign embassies in Pyongyang and foreign guests were invited to the rally.

Vice-Chairman Kim Chang Man of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea addressed the rally (the gist of his speech is given on page 3).

Vice-Chairman Kim Chang Man was followed by Vice-Chairman Kim Sok Ryong of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party, Chairman Pak Sin Dok of the C.C. of the Religious Chongwu Party, Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the C.C. of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, Chairman Hwang Won Bo of the C.C. of the Agricultural Working People's Union of Korea, Chairman Hong Sun Gwon of the C.C. of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea and First Vice-Chairman Kim Ok Sun of the C.C. of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea.

The speakers exposed and bitterly denounced the crimes of the American and Japanese imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and the repeal of the treacherous "South Korea-Japan treaty."

The rally was followed by a demonstration.

The demonstrators, 300,000 all told, chanted the slogans: **"Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Sweep away the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique!" "U.S. imperialism, get out of South Korea at once!" "Scrap the treacherous South Korea-Japan treaty!" "Long live the grand march of Chollima!" "Let's fulfil the Seven-Year Plan ahead of the time set!" "Let's defend the socialist gains!"** as they paraded carrying streamers, posters and illustrated boards.

300,000 Pyongyangites on June 24 parade chanting slogans: "Scrap the treacherous South Korea-Japan treaty!" "Down with U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique!"

STATEMENT OF D.P.R.K. GOVERNMENT

Despite the repeated warnings of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the strong opposition of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the peace-loving people the world over, the Japanese government and the Pak Jung Hi clique formally affixed signatures at last to the "South Korea-Japan basic relations treaty" and a set of other aggressive, treacherous documents on June 22, 1965, winding up the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks."

The "treaty" and "agreements" just concluded between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese government are a link of the U.S. imperialists' plot to frame up the "northeast Asia military alliance", obstruct the self-dependent, peaceful unification of Korea, perpetuate the division of Korea and keep South Korea in the colonial, dependent state.

U.S. imperialism was the direct wirepuller of the "South Korea-Japan talks."

In 1951, when U.S. imperialism was sustaining one setback after another in the Korean war, it egged on the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets to start the "South Korea-Japan talks" and, ever since, it has been resorting to every means to bring the talks to a conclusion.

The U.S. imperialists arranged the "South Korea-Japan talks" with the aim of patching up their crumbling colonial ruling system in Asia, strangling the struggle of the peoples of this area for liberation and for the consolidation of national independence, employing the Japanese militarists as a "shock brigade" in aggressive war against the countries of the socialist camp, and forming the "northeast Asia military alliance" with the Japanese militarists as its core.

The Japanese militarists revived by U.S. imperialism did their utmost to bring the "South Korea-Japan talks" to a successful conclusion with the aim of realizing their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," regarding the re-invasion of South Korea with U.S. backing as the first step of their foreign invasion.

The Japanese militarists have all along been accustomed to invading other countries with the backing of big powers.

As early as 1902, Japanese imperialism, after concluding the "Anglo-Japanese alliance," launched out on a foreign invasion, banking on Britain, and in 1905, having concluded the "Taft-Katsura secret agreement" it invaded Korea with the support of U.S. imperialism and perpetrated harsh, middle-age-like suppression and plunder.

During World War II the Japanese imperialists, after concluding a military pact with fascist Germany and Italy in 1940, occupied a large number of Asian countries and imposed inestimable calamities and misfortunes upon the peoples of this area.

These very militarists of Japan are today setting out on the road of re-aggression upon Asia in collusion with the United States, having wound up the "South Korea-Japan talks."

This is an open provocation against the Korean, Japanese and other Asian peoples and the progressive people the world over and a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world.

The entire Korean people resolutely denounce this criminal act of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The D.P.R.K. government solemnly declares that the "treaty" and "agreements" signed by the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese government at the "South Korea-Japan talks" are null and void.

The "treaty" and "agreements" signed between the Japanese government and the Pak Jung Hi clique deal with important outstanding questions that have cropped up through history in the relations between Korea and Japan and concern the general interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The D.P.R.K. government had consistently maintained that if the Japanese government really wanted to settle the relations between Korea and Japan aboveboard in conformity with the interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples and the interests of peace in Asia and the world, it should not tackle them through conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi clique which can represent none of the Korean people, but should tackle them after the unification of Korea.

The Japanese government, however, has unilaterally disposed of the questions pending between Korea and Japan in conspiracy with the South Korean authorities, turning a deaf ear to the fair and reasonable demand of the D.P.R.K. Government. Thus the Japanese imperialists hatched the criminal plot to hamper the unification of our country and perpetuate the division of Korea.

In the "Agreement on Korean Claims and Economic Co-operation" just signed, the Japanese government disposed of the claim of the Korean people to huge reparation for the consequences of the barbarous colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea in the past, by throwing a few dollars to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

What is more, by labeling it as "economic co-operation," the Japanese government has not only shaken off its obligation for reparation but paved the ground for making its way again into South Korea under the mask of "helper" and pursuing its expansionist policy there.

The Korean people have every right to demand the Japanese imperialists to compensate for all the losses sustained by them, human and material, and the Japanese government is under the legal obligation to fulfil this demand.

Therefore, what has been given and taken between the Japanese authorities and the Pak Jung Hi clique through the "Agreement on Korean Claims and Economic Co-operation" is nothing but a private monetary transaction; it cannot be the payment of reparation.

The D.P.R.K. government warns the Japanese government once again that it reserves the right to claim reparations from Japan.

Through the signing of the "fishery agreement," the Japanese government has "legalised" its monopoly of the traditional fishing grounds of Korea, its plunder of fishery resources on an extensive scale and its open piracy in the territorial waters of South Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi hordes have not only sold off the vast expanse of fishing grounds, the life-line of the one million poor fishermen of South Korea, to the Japanese imperialists for a few dollars of "fishery loan," but also are going to surrender the territorial waters of South Korea to Japanese imperialism for its realization of the military purpose of aggression on Asia, by guaranteeing the free entry and exit of Japanese armed vessels and airplanes.

The "fishery question" involving the traditional fishing grounds and territorial waters of Korea, is a question belonging to the sovereignty of the Korean people and, therefore, it cannot be discussed at such a treacherous bargaining counter as the "South Korea-Japan talks."

The Korean people will fully exercise their sovereignty over the territorial waters as well as their fishery rights.

The Japanese authorities are trying to wrest Dokdo Island, a territory of the Korean people, and the Pak Jung Hi clique are planning to cede it to the Japanese militarists.

Dokdo Island is an inviolable, sacred territory of the Korean people from olden times.

In the "Agreement on the Legal Status and Treatment of the Koreans in Japan," the Japanese government is seeking to perpetrate national discrimination against and political persecution of our compatriots in Japan including the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, furthermore, to deport or suppress them at will.

The word "treatment" inserted into this "agreement" is a mere cunning device of Japanese militarism.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have not only bartered away the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan to Japanese imperialism, but are going to force "ROK nationality" upon them and apply "municipal law" of the puppet regime to them so as to secure the source of conscription for the South Korean puppet army.

This is an act designed to split and divide the Korean citizens in Japan and a wily scheme of the Japanese government to free itself from the responsibility to protect the Korean citizens in Japan and hand them over to the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Japanese government must fulfil its obligation and moral responsibility for the Korean citizens in Japan and accord them due treatment in accordance with international law and international practice.

Through the "South Korea-Japan basic relations treaty" the Japanese government is trying to absolve itself from the past crimes of aggression on Korea and to stretch its claws of aggression, again creeping into South Korea.

Through the "treaty" and "agreements" the Pak Jung Hi clique "legalized" their collusion with Japanese imperialism and laid a foundation for the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and for the realization of the U.S. imperialists' agressive policy for framing up the "northeast Asia military alliance" organization with Japan as its core.

The "treaty" and "agreements" signed between the Japanese government and the Pak Jung Hi clique at the "South Korea -Japan talks" are out-and-out aggressive, treacherous, fraudulent documents.

With the foul aim to maintain their crumbling puppet regime at any cost and feather their own nests, the Pak Jung Hi clique committed indelible treachery by signing these documents, bowing to and begging from their old master.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are vicious traitors putting into the shade even the five traitors of 1905.

The Korean people cannot repress their burning national indignation at the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The entire Korean people will throw into the fire the dirty documents of treachery concocted at the "South Korea-Japan talks" and pass stern judgement upon the Pak Jung Hi clique, the second Eulsa (1905) traitors.

If the Japanese militarists, instead of drawing a lesson from the historical judgement of World War II, trample underfoot the aspiration of the Asian people and indulge in the aggression on other countries, zealously following the lead of U.S. imperialism, they will be unable to escape the miserable fate Hideki Tojo met.

The Japanese government must abrogate at once all the "treaty" and "agreements" concluded at the "South Korea-Japan talks," which run counter to the general interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples and menace peace in the Far East and Asia.

The D.P.R.K. government will not recognize the "treaty" and "agreements" signed between the Japanese government and the Pak Jung Hi clique, but will oppose them to the end.

Today the struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples against the "treaty" and "agreements" signed at the "South Korea-Japan talks" is gaining in strength, enjoying active support and encouragement from the peoples in Asia and the world.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, firmly joining hands with the peace-loving people in Asia and the world including the Japanese people, will fight resolutely against the scheme of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists to form an aggressive military bloc spearheaded against the Asian people and to provoke another aggressive war in this region, and against the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The entire Korean people will wage a persistent struggle in the future for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieving the unification and independence of the fatherland.

June 23, 1965, Pyongyang

BIG DEMONSTRATIONS

CONTINUE IN S. KOREA

With the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" on **June 22**, the struggle of the South **Korean students** against the "Seoul-Tokyo talks" has become an anti-government one.

The flame of their resistance for national salvation is flaring up ever more fiercely in all major cities of South Korea — **Seoul, Inchon, Pusan, Taegu, Taejon, Chongju, Chungju, Jonju, Liri, Suwon, Kwangju,** then **Cheju Island.**

"Down with the Traitorous Regime!"

According to news reports from Seoul, on **June 23** students of **Songgyungwan University in Seoul** had an indignation meeting on their campus to protest against the signing of the "South Korea-Japan treaty." "Down with the traitorous regime!" was their slogan.

In the resolution passed at the meeting they declared: "We condemn the South Korea-Japan treaty as a traitorous one and will brand those national assemblymen who vote it as traitors."

After the meeting, carrying anti-government placards they held demonstrations.

A large force of police was hurriedly dispatched to stop the students. There were fierce battles—police were showered with rocks.

"Nullify South Korea-Japan Treaty!"

On the same day thousands of students of **Ihwa Girls' University in Seoul** held a protest meeting where they demanded the government to "nullify the South Korea-Japan treaty" and called upon all the patriotic students of South Korea to "unite and fight resolutely against the ratification of the South Korea-Japan treaty."

Then more than **3,500** students of the **Sukmyong Girls' University** held a denunciation meeting to demand the national assembly not to ratify the "South Korea-Japan treaty."

Again on the same day over **1,100** students of the **Kyongbuk University** came out on the streets to stage demonstrations after an indignation meeting on the campus. The meeting declared the "South Korea-Japan treaty" null and void.

Prior to this, on **June 22** more than **1,500** students of **Koryu University in Seoul** at a protest meeting adopted a declaration demanding the "immediate annulment of the second 1905 protectorate treaty." After the meeting they held street demonstrations, breaking through the cordon of hundreds of policemen. Upset by this, the Pak Jung Hi clique even called out troops and more than ten police-cars under the metropolitan security command to break up the students' demonstrations. But the demonstrating students forced their way to the capitol building where they denounced the regime for its conclusion of the country-selling treaty.

Also over **2,500** students of **Yonse** and **Songgyungwan Universities in Seoul** staged demonstrations on the same day against the traitorous "South Korea-Japan treaty." Some 800 policemen tried to intercept the students. There were street skirmishes. The students stoned the police.

"Fellow Countrymen, Rise Up and Crush the Traitorous Treaty!"

On **June 22** over **500 citizens of Seoul** had an indignation meeting against the "Seoul-Tokyo negotiations" and declared that they stood categorically opposed to the "treaty."

After the meeting their columns headed for Pak Jung Hi's den "Blue House," carrying placards which read: "Let's crush the signing of the traitorous treaty!"

On the same day numerous handbills were scattered in many parts of Seoul. They carried the words: "Rise up, fellow countrymen, smash the traitorous treaty!"

In **Jonju, North Cholla Province,** some **3,000** handbills were scattered. The handbills demanded "death to the second Li Wan Yong." (Li Wan Yong was a traitor who sold Korea to Japan.)

"National Independence, Not for Sale"

On **June 22** in **Pusan** over **200** students of **Pusan University** had a protest meeting and adopted a resolution which declared: "We hereby announce that never will we recognize the South Korea-Japan treaty which is to be signed today. National independence is not for sale!"

More than **500** students of **Myongji College in Seoul** held a denunciation meeting against the "Seoul-Tokyo negotiations" and demonstrated. Their placards read: "Don't stop the demonstrations of the people!"

Japanese Flags Burned

On **June 22** citizens of **Cheju** on the Cheju Island held an indignation meeting against the traitorous treaty in front of the threatre in the heart of Cheju, where they burned Japanese flags. On the same day the **students of the Cheju University** also held a meeting to lodge their protest. Demonstrations followed.

(Continued on p. 3)

Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism—Historical Content of Our Epoch

Gist of Speech by Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the Pyongyang City Mass Rally Marking the 15th Anniversary of the Korean War.

The Korean people, along with the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world, Vice-Chairman Kim Chang Man of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea said, are marking the "day of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea" at a time when a new revolutionary upswing is taking place in socialist construction in the North, when in South Korea the struggle against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and for smashing the traitorous "South Korea-Japan treaty" is mounting higher.

The Korean people's victory, he continued, showed convincingly that no force on earth can conquer a people who, confident of the justness of its cause, has risen up as one in a fight for freedom and liberation and that when a nation, with arms in hands, puts up a heroic fight in a body against the aggressors, it can defeat the enemy.

He continued: The criminal "South Korea-Japan treaty" recently concluded between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique is a product of America's adventurous policy of war for Asian domination.

The entire Korean people, the speaker said, gives active support to the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which declared null and void the treacherous documents faked up by the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who represent none of the Korean people and by the Japanese militarists.

In the name of the entire people in the North, the speaker pledged wholehearted support and militant encouragement to the youths, students and people of South Korea who are putting up a valiant resistance struggle for national salvation against U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

He declared: The American imperialists and themselves rejected everywhere they have set their foot and are on the downgrade. This is the characteristic of the

second half of the 20th century which, for U.S. imperialism, began with a disgraceful defeat in Korea.

The flames of national-liberation struggle are sweeping Asia, Africa and Latin America throttling the imperialists. The national-liberation struggle in these regions has become the centre of the revolutionary storm of the world today.

The Korean people will continue to stand foursquare on the side of the people of Vietnam fighting for the just cause against U.S. aggression and they, the speaker reaffirmed, are fully prepared to fight, when necessary, side by side with the fraternal Vietnamese people as volunteers against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people, he declared, give fervent support and encouragement to the Laotian people in their fight against the U.S. armed intervention, to the Indonesian people in a fight to crush "Malaysia," and to the Cambodian people fighting against the subversive acts of U.S. imperialism. Then he said that the Korean people would work for closer militant solidarity with the peoples of Cuba, Dominica, Venezuela, Colombia, the Congo, Angola and other peoples waging a sanguinary struggle against the imperialist aggressors.

The speaker continued: The struggle against U.S. imperialism, the most heinous enemy of mankind, is the historical content of the utmost importance of our epoch, and it is the first and foremost common task of the world people to hasten the doom of U.S. imperialism.

Only by thoroughly opposing U.S. imperialism and carrying through to the end the revolutionary struggle to overthrow imperialism, the speaker said, can the cursed colonial system be liquidated, can peace be preserved and can the emancipation of mankind be won.

He went on: The revolutionary Korean people under the seasoned leadership of our Party and Premier Kim Il Sung rebuilt their war-ravaged country into a powerful socialist industrial-agrarian one in the postwar period, racing against the time. Our army which defeated U.S. imperialism has grown into a cadre army which, equipped with modern military technique, is strong enough to cope with the enemy hundred times bigger in numerical strength. Our country has become an impregnable fortress where the entire people are under arms.

We solemnly warn the U.S. aggressors that should they recklessly risk another war against our people, they will perish in the flames they have kindled themselves, the speaker said.

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

(Continued from p. 2)

"We Categorically Oppose the Humiliating South Korea-Japan Relations!"

On June 23 the students of Yonse University in Seoul had a protest meeting and adopted a resolution, which read in part: "We categorically oppose the normalization of South Korea-Japan relations." A denunciation meeting was also held on the campus of the Sohgang College, where the students passed a resolution demanding "the national assembly to reject the South Korea-Japan treaty," when it comes up for ratification.

The students of the **Sohrabol Art College** had a protest meeting against the conclusion of the traitorous treaty and staged demonstrations carrying placards with the words: "Annul the Seoul-Tokyo treaty!"

"Let's Unfold a Country-saving Movement! Let's Smash the Sell-out Diplomacy!"

On June 24 the students of the **Iwha Girls' University** staged a signature collection campaign against the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan treaty."

On June 25 the students of the **Social Affairs College** in **Taegu** started a hunger-strike as a protest against the signing of the "South Korea-Japan treaty." They burned Li Dong Won, the Second Li Wan Yong, in effigy. Their slogans were: "Let's unfold a country-saving movement!" "Let's smash the sell-out diplomacy!"

On the same day the students of **Chongju University** in North **Chungchong Province** staged demonstrations carrying placards: "Down with traitors!" Also **800** students of **Chongju High Technical School** and students of the **Sinhung High School** in **Junju** demonstrated in demand of the annulment of the traitorous treaty.

"Don't Gamble with the Future of the Nation!"

On June 25 **Giri University** students in **Seoul** demonstrated. They shouted: the "South Korea-Japan treaty null and void" and went on a sit-down strike on the streets shouting: "Don't gamble with the future of the nation!" "We stand categorically opposed to the ratification of the South Korea-Japan treaty by the national assembly!"

That day **600** students of the **Chungang Girls' High School** in **Seoul** had an indignation meeting and passed a resolution calling upon the whole nation to "curb Japan's economic infiltration" and demanding "the national assembly to refuse to ratify the South Korea-Japan treaty."

"We Oppose Compradorcapital. Crush Economic Aggression!"

On June 26 some **200** students of the **Chongju University** staged again street demonstrations shouting: "We oppose comprador-capital!" "Crush economic aggression!" "Down with the murderous police!" "Release the arrested students!"

On the same day more than **1,500** students of **Songnam High School** in **Seoul** and the students of the **Liri High Technical School** held indignation meetings and demonstrations. The students of the **Yonse University** who had been on a hunger strike from **June 20** had a meeting on **June 28** and adopted a message addressed to the members of the national assembly.

In their message they warned the national assemblymen: "Those national assemblymen who will vote for the South Korea-Japan treaty shall be punished severely by the nation as traitors."

The struggle against the country-selling treaty is going on in South Korea.

PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS DEMAND U.S. ARMY QUIT S. KOREA AT ONCE

In connection with the 15th anniversary of the provocation of the Korean war by U.S. imperialism, public organizations in the North issued a joint statement on June 22, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

The joint statement was signed by 11 public organizations — the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Democratic Scientists Association and the Korean Students Committee.

When unleashing the Korean war, U.S. imperialism, the statement noted, schemed to occupy the whole of Korea and extend its war of aggression to other parts of Asia and to the countries of the socialist camp. But the U.S. aggressors, having sustained a crushing defeat in the war they had started, signed the armistice agreement, the statement said.

Thus the myth about the "mightiness" of the United States was smashed to pieces, the statement noted.

The statement then indicted before the whole world U.S. imperialism for turning South Korea into a hotbed of a new war, instead of drawing lessons from its shameful defeat in the Korean war.

The statement cited a number of facts showing how the puppet South Korean regime bears itself as the enemy of the Asian and African peoples who are aspiring after freedom and national independence.

Vehemently denouncing the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" illegally held between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese government, the statement declared null and void the "treaty" and "agreements" signed at the "talks."

The only way of removing the danger of a new war in Korea, defending peace in Korea and the Far East and freeing the South Korean people from the colonial yoke of U.S. imperialism, the statement continued, lies in driving the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops out of South Korea and unifying Korea at an early date in conformity with the will of the Korean people.

The statement called upon the world people, progressive organizations and peace-minded people to raise their voice in support of the Korean people's righteous struggle to check the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialists and its scheme for a new war provocation and make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

Anti-U.S. Mass Rallies, Demo, Sweep Major Cities

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Korean war unleashed by U.S. imperialism, all different parts of the country mass rallies and demonstrations were held demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and the repeal of the treacherous "South Korea-Japan treaty."

CHONGJIN

A mass meeting in the city of Chongjin, attended by more than **80,000** citizens, was addressed by representatives of various strata.

HAMHUNG

In the city of Hamhung, **80,000** gathered at a mass rally.

SINUIJU

In Sinuiju city more than **60,000** people paraded after a mass meeting at the central plaza.

The demonstrators shouted the slogans: "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea!" "Sweep away the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique!"

SARIWON

A Sariwon city mass meeting indignantly condemned the aggressive schemings of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

After the meeting the **30,000** attendants proceeded to a demonstration, carrying placards and posters.

NAMPO

Citizens of Nampo also held a meeting, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and the prompt cancellation of the "South Korea-Japan treaty."

After the meeting, they paraded along the streets shouting: "Oust U.S. imperialist aggressors to unify the country!"

On June 24, similar mass rallies and demonstrations were held in Wonsan, Haeju, Kaesong, Kanggye, Hyesan, and other cities.

More than 2,000 Yonse University students demonstrate, stoning puppet police.

EDITORIAL

FOIL U.S. INTRIGUES AGAINST ASIA!

THE Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its statement of June 23 solemnly declared null and void the "South Korea-Japan basic treaty" and "agreements" concluded between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Sato government of Japan at the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks."

It is only too natural that the momentous outstanding issues that arose historically in the relations between Korea and Japan and concern the general interests of the peoples of the two countries must not be dealt with unilaterally and by means of conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi clique who represent none of the Korean people.

The puppet South Korean regime proclaimed an "emergency alert" throughout South Korea and closed schools when the struggle against the formal signing of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" was further mounting. It called out armed police and troops to brutally suppress the students and people fighting against the "South Korea-Japan talks." This fact alone is enough for one to see for what purpose and for whose interests the "treaty" was cooked up.

It is widely known that this "treaty" gravely infringing on the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and menacing the peace in the Far East and the world was proposed and urged by the U.S. to meet its strategy for aggression in the Far East.

What the United States sought through the "talks" is to realize its basic strategy—pave the way for Japanese militarism to make inroads into South Korea politically, economically and militarily and, then, form a "northeast Asia military alliance" and make "Asians fight Asians" by putting up Japan as a shock brigade in its aggression on Asia.

The U.S. imperialists worked post-haste to carry the "South Korea-Japan talks" to a quick conclusion as they suffered crushing defeats in Vietnam in the recent period.

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists, for their part, are hoping to realise their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" in step with such U.S. aggressive policy and strategic plan. Thus they have started stretching their aggressive talons to South Korea as the first step.

Owing to the rapid rebirth of Japanese militarism, come-back of a fascist system similar to that at the time of Tojo is imminent in Japan and the ghost of Tojo, a notorious man-slaughterer in Asia during World War II, is again haunting over the heads of the peoples of Asian countries.

Japan is being turned into a U.S. arsenal and the Japanese militarist forces are openly coming out as an accomplice and agent of U.S. imperialism in its aggressive policy spearheaded against the Asian and African peoples.

We cannot be indifferent to the grave consequences the "South Korea-Japan treaty," a link in the conspiracy of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism for aggression, will bring not only to the Korean and Japanese peoples but to the peaceloving peoples in Asia and the world.

Developments demand all the peoples who prize peace and national independence to come out in firm unity against the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and Japanese militarists' scheme for external expansion.

The Korean people, in concert with the Japanese people and all the other peace-loving peoples, will put up a stauncher struggle to dash to pieces the criminal intrigues brewed by the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi bandits under the baton of U.S. imperialism.

A Volcano in Eruption

The whole South Korea is up. A fierce struggle is on. The students and people are fighting for abrogation of the traitorous "treaty" the Pak Jung Hi clique concluded with the Sato government of Japan through the "South Korea-Japan talks."

In the teeth of the suppression by the armed police and troops of Pak Jung Hi, a massive resistance is sweeping the whole of South Korea.

With the exception of the faithful running dogs of U.S. and Japanese imperialism—landlords, comprador capitalists, and traitors to the nation—the entire people know too well that the re-invasion of South Korea by the Japanese imperialists will put them in dual colonial bondage.

Still fresh in their memory is those bitter years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. That is why from the very first day of the "South Korea-Japan talks" the people have fought resolutely against the negotiation.

The world witnessed the downfall of the Syngman Rhee regime.

U.S. regrouped its force and came up with another scheme. It stagemanaged a coup and turned the whole South Korea into a big prison. The puppet Pak Jung Hi clique were more zealous than their predecessors in the scheme for bringing the "South Korea-Japan talks" to conclusion.

Yet nothing could frighten the people of South Korea. Workers, peasants, fishermen, students, intellectuals, artisans, patriotic enterprisers, and religious men kept on fighting against the criminal machinations of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Particularly, last year witnessed a titanic struggle of the South Korean students and people against the traitorous "South Korea-Japan talks," which lasted from March 24 to June 5.

The mammoth struggle against the "South Korea-Japan talks" developed into an anti-government struggle, a struggle against the traitorous fascist rule, into a fight against U.S. imperialism, the root cause of all sufferings of the South Korean people. The ruling machinery of the puppet regime was paralyzed in Seoul and other cities.

The U.S.—Pak clique called out more than 50,000 soldiers and policemen and proclaimed martial law. But the struggle went on for three months. It was a patriotic fight representing the earnest wish of the South Korean people.

This year the struggle of the South Korean students and people started in March when the initialling of the "basic treaty" was put on the order of the day at the "South Korea-Japan talks." It has been going on for three months straight.

No suppression by the enemy can stop the just struggle of the South Korean students and people for national salvation.

History Bears Witness

—"South Korea-Japan Talks" and "Neato"—

The recently concluded Seoul-Tokyo negotiation is the making of U.S. imperialism all the way, from beginning to end. It constitutes a link in the chain of U.S. strategy for aggression on Asia.

It was in 1951 that the United States brought together representatives of the Japanese government and the South Korean authorities for the "South Korea-Japan talks." Then the Korean war was raging with full fury, and the U.S. was experiencing one shameful setback after another.

Sebald, the then chief of the foreign affairs section of MacArthur Headquarters, told the delegates of both sides that Japan's re-entry into South Korea was a basic component part of the U.S. Far Eastern policy and it was necessary for Japan to open the "South Korea-Japan talks" and establish diplomatic relations with South Korea so that she could intervene in the Korean war openly and legally.

What the United States sought through the talks was to whip together Japan and South Korea and, on this basis, form the Northeast Asian Treaty Organization with Japan playing the role of shock brigade in U.S. aggression on Asia.

With this aim in view, the United States started bringing back the vanquished Japanese militarism immediately after the Second World War.

Arch war criminals were set free—those notorious war lords appeared again in Japanese political and military fields—and Japanese monopoly capital was revived in all haste. Washington gave four billion dollars of "aid" to the Japanese monopoly capitalists in the 16 years after World War II and handed over more than 850 war industry enterprises to them during the Korean war. Now Japan's munitions industry was on its feet again. The U.S. founded the Japanese army and equipped it with new-type weapons, ignoring the international agreements.

In September 1951, the United States concluded a separate "peace treaty" with Japan and the "U.S.-Japan security pact."

With the stage set, Washington concluded bilateral military agreements between 1951 and 1954 with the Philippines, Taiwan and South Korea respectively.

But there was one hitch in setting up Neato—formal relations were missing between Japan and South Korea.

Even Dulles, at a press conference on August 24, 1954, stated that the relations then existing between South Korea and Japan was the main obstacle to the U.S.-backed anti-communist alliance of South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and others.

One-Hundred-Years-Old Tactics

The most cherished slogan of Washington, "let Asians fight Asians", is in reality nothing new. It started one hundred years ago.

From the early stage of its aggression on Asia, the United States used Japanese Samurai. With arms it helped Japan invade Taiwan.

When Japan fought the Sino-Japanese war (1894-95) and the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905) over Korea, the United States gave Japan all help the latter needed, material and political.

At the time of the "Russo-Japanese peace treaty" U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt declared that U.S. was ready to agree to the Japanese demand that the question of ruling Korea be included in the Russo-Japanese peace treaty. In July 1905, the U.S. government dispatched U.S. Army Secretary Taft to Japan to hold a series of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Katsura. The "Katsura-Taft Secret Agreement" was the result.

In these talks the United States recognized Japan's occupation of Korea. And Japan, in its turn, pledged non-interference in the Philippines which was already reduced to a complete U.S. colony.

It was only with such overt and covert assistance of the U.S. that Japan could occupy Korea and invade China.

In 1904 when Japan started the war against Russia the American President Roosevelt gleefully remarked that Japan was playing "our game."

History testifies to the fact that U.S. imperialism is working hard to translate into reality its wild schemes of aggression on Asia with Japanese militarism as its shock brigade.

TRIO OF AGGRESSORS AND TRAITOR

Pak Jung Hi, in a "special statement" recently, described the formal signing of the South Korea-Japan "treaty" and "agreements" as a "historical event" and ranted that one should repress the "ill-feeling of the past," if he desires "common interests" and "common prosperity."

The U.S. imperialists who had been directly wirepulling the "South Korea-Japan talks," promptly reacted to the signing of the "treaty," declaring that it is beneficial to Asian peace and to South Korea and Japan and helpful to strengthening "free nations" in Asia.

Japanese Prime Minister Sato chimed in, jabbering that the conclusion of the "Japan-South Korea talks" will "help toward the prosperity of the two countries and Asian peace and security" and an "early establishment of diplomatic relations with South Korea is essential for the coexistence and prosperity of the two countries."

Pak Jung Hi's description of the formal signing of "South Korea-Japan Treaty" as a "historical event" and his pompous words about "patriotism," "prosperity," "peace" and so on, only further discloses his true color as Li Wan Yong the second and his determination to commit any shameful crime for the United States.

By the "benefit" of the treaty, the U.S. imperialists mean that it will bring benefit to them by making a scapegoat of the South Korean people and letting the Asians fight Asians and by "strengthening" they mean to strengthen their policy of aggression on Asia.

Sato's words are no more than a rehash of the old slogans of "peace of the east" and "community of interests" put up by the Japanese imperialists when they were invading Korea in the past.

No sooner had they brought the "ROK-Japan talks" to a final conclusion than the Japanese militarists made open their ambition to stretch their claws of aggression not only to South Korea but to the northern half of Korea.

On June 22, Seiichi Yoshie, Secretary of the Council of Staffs of the Defence Board of Japan, declared that the "conclusion of the Japan-ROK treaty and agreements is a step of great importance in the defence of Japan, and furthermore, in the defence of the free world" and that "now it has become easier to grasp the military situation of North Korea through the Seoul government."

This once again shows that the successors of Tojo who have even worked out an operational plan against North Korea and the Asian continent, taking an active part in the U.S. aggressive policy in Asia are now becoming more desperate in realising their old dream of the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

However, the day has gone never to return when they could do as they please.

The traitors will be unable to escape the severe judgement of the people and the aggressors will surely be meted out deserving punishment.

U.S. A-SUB CALLS AT S. KOREA

A U.S. nuclear submarine entered Chinhae port of South Korea on June 25 together with another warship, said a South Korean *Hapdong Tongshin* dispatch from Seoul.

The dispatch gave a detailed account of the "combat efficiency" of this nuclear submarine—its spectacular hull, speed and length of submergence.

The nuclear submarine is neither an excursion ship nor a passenger boat. Yet the United States describes its entry into South Korea as a "friendship call."

Each time it dispatched a nuclear submarine to Japan, the United States, as every one knows, made an excuse for its entry with such stock in trade wording as "friendship" or "rest for crewmen," seeking to justify its nuclear submarine's entry and make the conversion of Japan into a U.S. nuclear base a fait accompli.

The U.S. submarine came into the South Korean port without such nominal procedures as "preliminary consultation" and "advance notice." Such procedures, though for appearance's sake, the U.S. followed when sending a similar boat to Japan.

The sudden call of the U.S. nuclear submarine at South Korea timed with the formal signing of the "Japan-South Korea agreements," to put in a nutshell, shows that U.S. imperialism started executing its aggressive plan associated with the policy of turning South Korea and Japan into its nuclear bases.

This is, therefore, a provocation against the Korean people and other peoples in Asia and the Far East and, at the same time, a grave menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The situation calls for a resolute action to smash the war scheme of U.S. imperialism.

"South Korea-Japan Talks" and South Korean Economy

THE "ROK-Japan talks" are part of the plan for world supremacy of U.S. imperialism to invade Asia, and a product of the joint efforts of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors to maintain and fortify their colonial rule over South Korea, their strategic bridgehead.

The Japanese militarists, thus siding with the U.S. imperialists in this vicious plot, are trying to restore their old position of colonial ruler in South Korea and realise on this basis their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

They openly claim that Japan should have a grip on the South Korean economy and the hardcore of natural resources there. The Japanese militarists' plan is to restrict the development of South Korea's heavy and chemical industries, backbone of national economy, except only "subcontract" light industry dependent on Japan's technique and materials, and thus turn South Korea into its purveyor of food, cheap labour and raw materials. Behind the curtain of the "ROK-Japan talks" the Japanese militarists have already started putting this plan into effect.

At present more than 60 Japanese monopoly concerns which had bled the Korean people white in the past control one-third of South Korea's total volume of import and export through their branches, agencies, liaison officers there. Under the name of investments, loans and technical co-operation they have stretched their black claws to chemical fibre mills, synthetic resin factories, canneries, pharmaceutical factories, power stations and cement factories.

To speed up economic penetration into South Korea, they have set up over 20 business organs such as the "Japan-ROK Economic Association," "Japan-ROK Trade Association," and "Japan-ROK Fisher Association" and send two or three thousand agents and feelers to South Korea a year.

Such being the situation, it is not difficult to imagine to what extent the Japanese militarists' invasion will be stepped up if the "ROK-Japan talks" are rounded off and "diplomatic normalisation" is realised.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi scamps are hard at work to usher the Japanese militarists into South Korea.

When Japanese surplus commodities flow into the South Korean market flooded with U.S. goods, the economy of South Korea will further decline and its industry dependent upon the expensive U.S. raw materials and "aid" goods will undergo more serious marketing difficulties.

Agriculture will be placed under dual pillage owing to the U.S. policy of dumping surplus farm produce and Japan's policy of plundering rice.

As a result, the South Korean farmers will have to buy U.S. wheat and maize at high prices with their rice being wrested by Japanese invaders at a price next to nothing.

National capitalists will be deprived of their factories and markets, fishermen their fishing grounds, tillers their land, harvests and workers their jobs. All the toiling people will suffer all the more from abject poverty and hunger.

That economic dependence inevitably brings political subjugation. The Korean people will never recognise whatever agreement the aggressors and the traitors may conclude but will declare it null and void.

What Is "Operation Three Arrows"?

Recently the testimony made by Yoshioka Tanaka at a law court in Sapporo, Japan, was little short of sensation.

In his testimony, Tanaka, a former Japanese lieutenant general, revealed that he himself took a direct part in working out the aggressive war plan named "Operation Three Arrows." So it was a black lie when Japanese Prime Minister Sato told the Diet on February 10 that he knew nothing about it. Sato said: "I have no knowledge of such a thing, and even if there was ever any such thing, I would not tolerate it." But in the end he was driven to a tight corner. He quibbled that "it was but a paper plan" and "it was a maneuver plan." Then he felt he should add "the United States had no part in it."

Is the "Operation Three Arrows" a "paper plan" drawn up by a few generals to "kill time"?

Absolutely not. It is an aggressive plan pure and simple worked out by the revived Japanese militarists. It is a link in U.S. operations plan for a global war of aggression with the stress on the Far East.

Target—Asian Continent

According to the plan, the ground, naval and air forces of the Japanese self-defence corps in co-operation with the U.S. troops are to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China and the Soviet Union, with Korea as the main target. It also includes various steps for militarizing and fascistizing Japan.

According to the Japanese press, the "U.S.-Japan security consultative committee" held in Tokyo in January 1963 laid down the line of the U.S.-Japan joint operation. And the "Operation Three Arrows" was worked out under the "U.S.-Japan military agreement" concluded in March of the same year. And only recently it was exposed by opposition party members at the Diet.

Former Japanese lieutenant general Tanaka stated in his testimony that "the plan is not anything like a research subject in the classroom, but one which was worked out to meet the defence needs . . . it is not a fantastic plan but a practical one."

In its chapter dealing with "operations against the territories of the enemy in defence of Japan," the plan says: "To gain strategic superiority in the Far East, the northeast Asian region in particular, operations against such areas as North Korea, the Kuril Islands and Sakhalin should be taken into account."

U.S. — Co-author

Tanaka testified that several American colonels in Japan and 53 Japanese officers—top-ranking officers of the Joint Staff Council of the Japanese self-defence forces including its chairman— partook in drawing up the plan. Out of them some 50 were former officers of the imperial army.

For an hypothetical "second Korean war", the aggressive Japanese militarist forces are rushing preparations for the dispatch of their troops to South Korea. They have moved the main force of the Japanese self-defence corps from Hokkaido to the western part of Japan near South Korea, and now Japan's air bases use the same signal system as South Korea's.

Today the Japanese militarists, ignoring the resolute opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples, are working hard for the ratification of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and a greater aid to the U.S. war in Vietnam.

Now they have come up with the "Operation Three Arrows." And it is not without reason. They want to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

MILITARISTS' "FRANKNESS"

17 years ago the arch-militarist Tojo and company were done away with at the Sugamo prison. But nowadays the ghosts of these militarists are haunting in Japan.

Revival of Japanese militarism marked a turn in Washington's Far Eastern policy in the postwar years. The remnants of Japanese militarism, now as the agents of U.S. aggression in the Far East, think that the day has come for them to outpour their hearts with impunity.

Here are a few instances:

Former Vice-president Banboku Ono of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan was quoted by Japanese journal *Juokoron*, December 1959, issue as having stated: **"No security in the Far East until a 'United States of Japan' is formed drawing into it South Korea and Taiwan."**

In September 1962, the then Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira told U.S. Secretary of State Rusk to the following effect: **The United States is like a shop assistant having many counters in his charge. Busy with so many fine counters, she seems to fail to take care of the Korean counter. If she really does so, we hope she should definitely formulate a line and display her readiness to hand that counter over to Japan.**

Now Japan goes so far as to boast of the methods of barbarous colonial rule she employed in Korea in the past.

Ex-Prime Minister Ikeda declared: **"Japan is far ahead of the United States in the study of the Korean nation. Japan has more than 40 years of experiences with regard to Korea."** (*Tokyo Shinbun*, April 5, 1963.)

Renzo Sawata, another scion of the Tojo clique, said at the "South Korea-Japan talks" of the fourth convocation, on June 11, 1955: **We must push the 38th parallel beyond the Yalu River. Otherwise we would disgrace the honour of our ancestors and seniors. This is the duty of Japan's diplomacy."**

Ex-Prime Minister Kishi prattled at the Lower House on January 23, 1960 that **the right of self-defence of Japan should be extended to South Korea and Taiwan.**

Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina said in his book **"Assimilation and Politics,"** 1963: **"If one dubs Japan imperialism on account of her control over Taiwan, her annexation of Korea and her efforts to realize the dream of co-prosperity for five nations in Manchuria since the era of Meiji, he should rather call her glorious imperialism."**

The revived Tojo remnants regard the re-entry into South Korea through the "South Korea-Japan talks" as the first step towards rebuilding the "glorious Japanese empire."

5,000 More S. Korean Troops to S. Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea, news dispatches from Seoul report, agreed on June 24 to dispatch 5,000 South Korean troops in compliance with the request of the South Vietnamese puppet regime.

This shows how faithfully Pak Jung Hi is carrying through Washington's orders. When he was in Washington some time ago, he pledged before his big boss Johnson that he would send two army divisions to South Vietnam.

It is to be recalled that the Pak Jung Hi clique dispatched more than 2,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam, many of whom have died a dog's death already.

On June 26 in Seoul there was a "farewell ceremony" for 460 puppet troops bound for South Vietnam under the name of "guards". Now, the Pak clique are to throw a yet larger force of puppet troops into South Vietnam.

World People Support Just Struggle of Korean People

Japanese People Fight Against "Japan-S. Korea Treaty"

The Japanese people have been waging a resolute struggle for ten years now to smash the "Japan-South Korea talks," a bargaining between the Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the Pak Jung Hi acamps of South Korea.

In this struggle, an important link in the nation-wide anti-American, patriotic struggle of the Japanese people, take part broad sections of the population.

Various forms of struggle such as strikes, mass rallies, demonstrations and signature campaigns have been employed to smash the "talks."

The shouts "Scuttle the 'Japan-South Korea talks'" have ceaselessly rung out in different parts of Japan.

The Japanese people brand the "talks" as a vile intrigue aimed at rigging up of an anti-communist military alliance of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan under the U.S. leadership, penetration of Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea, dispatch of Japanese "self-defence corps" to South Korea and the establishment of a fascist system in Japan. They censure the "talks" as an adventurous tie-up gravely jeopardizing the national interests and security of Japan.

The struggle of the Japanese people has developed onto a new stage following the formal signing of the "Japan-South Korea treaty" and "agreements." Their fight now is directed at thwarting the ratification of the signed documents.

STATEMENTS

On June 22, the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party declared the "treaty," "agreements," "protocols" and all other documents signed by the Sato cabinet totally null and void and announced it would fight in demand of their immediate cancellation.

The Japan Socialist Party stated that it would never recognize the illegal "Japan-South Korea treaty" and "agreements." Our Party, its statement said, pledges to launch a large-scale nation-wide action to prevent their ratification and down with the Sato cabinet.

The General Council of Labour Unions of Japan pointed out in its statement that the "Japan-South Korea talks" are an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in the Far East and declared that the Japanese working class would resolutely fight in the van of the peace-loving people of Japan to have Japan's "treaty" and "agreements" with South Korea abrogated.

5,000 STUDENTS MEETING

On June 22, some 5,000 university and college students in Tokyo held a meeting and demonstration in protest against the signing of the aggressive "Japan-South Korea basic treaty." The demonstrators thundered the slogans: "We oppose the signing of the 'Japan-South Korea treaty'," "We are against the northeast Asia military alliance" and "Japanese youths will never take up arms for aggression in Asia."

Expressing smouldering wrath at U.S. imperialism, the mastermind of the criminal scheme, the demonstrators threw the Stars and Stripes into fire.

20,000 PEOPLE DEMONSTRATE IN TOKYO

On the evening of June 22, some 20,000 Japanese workers, youth and women held an emergency mass rally in Tokyo, declaring the "Japan-South Korea basic treaty" null and void.

The rally adopted a declaration.

General Secretary Kenji Miyamoto of the Japanese Communist Party, Diet member Hasio Ishino of the Japan Socialist Party and Director Masaharu Hatanaka of the Japan-Korea Association addressed the rally.

The rally was followed by a demonstration. The demonstrating masses shouted: **"Frustrate the Japan-South Korea talks!" "Yankees, go home!" "The United States, hands off Vietnam and Asia!" and "Smash the Japan-U.S. security pact!"**

TOKYO RALLY

On June 23, at the Kokudetsu Workers' Hall in Tokyo a rally was held to protest against the "Japan-South Korea talks," oppose aggression on Vietnam, and condemn the U.S. for provocation of a war of aggression in Korea in 1950.

Representatives of 150 Japanese political parties and social organizations attended the rally.Japanese Communist Party, Japan Socialist Party, General Council of Labour Unions, Democratic Youth League, Socialist Youth League, Peace Committee, Women's Federation, General Federation of Students' Committees, Journalists' Association, Democratic Lawyers Association, Japan-Korea Association, Japan-China Friendship Association, Japan-Soviet Association, etc.

Masaharu Hatanaka, Director of the Japan-Korea Association, made a speech at the meeting.

Representatives of the Japanese Communist Party, Japan Socialist Party, General Council of Labour Unions of Japan, Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, and the Liaison Council of the Japanese Mothers Congress also addressed the rally. All the speakers called for a firm united action.

The meeting also heard Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The meeting unanimously adopted a declaration on intensifying a concerted struggle to shatter the "Japan-South Korea treaty," oppose the aggressive war in Vietnam, and make U.S. troops withdraw from all parts of Asia. **(KCNA)**

STATEMENT OF CHINESE GOVT

The Government of the People's Republic of China issued a statement in denunciation of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" concluded between the South Korean puppet regime and the Sato government of Japan. The statement reads in part:

The "South Korea-Japan treaty" is a grave act of U.S. imperialism aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea and its occupation of South Korea and making Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique serve its policies of aggression and war.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on June 23 solemnly declaring that the "treaty" and "agreements" concluded at the "South Korea-Japan talks" are wholly null and void and that it would wage a determined struggle against the sinister moves of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

The Chinese government and people resolutely support this unshakable, just stand of the D.P.R.K. Government.

The Chinese government will never recognize the so-called "South Korea-Japan basic treaty" signed between the Japanese government and the Pak Jung Hi group.

The 650 million Chinese people who are on the side of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the peoples of various countries in Asia will fight to the end against the knavish schemes of U.S. imperialism for using the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi clique in expanding its aggression.

STATEMENT OF D.R.V. GOVT

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued a statement on June 26, expressing active support to the struggle of the Korean people against the "South Korea-Japan treaty."

The "South Korea-Japan treaty" and "agreements" concluded between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Sato government of Japan are part and parcel of U.S. plot to form a "northeast Asia military alliance" for the purpose of opposing the peaceful unification of Korea by the Koreans without outside interference, keeping Korea divided forever, and maintaining South Korea as its colony, the statement said. The statement then stressed:

The government and people of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam sternly denounce the "South Korea-Japan treaty" signed between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese government and fully support the just stand of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed in its statement on June 23 this year.

The Vietnamese people are convinced that all the heinous schemes of U.S. imperialism and its stooges will certainly meet a shameful fiasco in face of the staunch struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples who are enlisting sympathy and powerful support of the peoples of Asia and the world.

Some 5,000 university students in Tokyo marched on June 22 along the street shouting the slogans "Crush Japan-South Korea talks!"

CHINA

Full Support to Korean People

On June 25, in Peking a meeting of people of all walks of life in the capital was held under the joint sponsorship of eight public organizations to open the "Month of Struggle for the Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea."

The meeting was attended by Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party; and other Chinese Party and government leaders and large numbers of working people, militiamen and C.P.L.A. servicemen—more than 8,000 in all.

Invited to the meeting was the people's delegation of our country led by Kang Ryang Wuk currently visiting China to take part in the events marking the 15th anniversary of the Korean war.

Also present were Korean Ambassador to China Pak Se Chang and representatives of the diplomatic corps in Peking.

The meeting was opened by Peng Chen, Member of the Political Bureau and Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Liu Ning-I, Vice-Chairman of the Ching Peace Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed by the Korean delegation leader Kang Ryang Wuk and Korean Ambassador Pak Se Chang.

"South Korea-Japan Treaty" Shall Be Set to Fire

In its June 25 issue, *Renmin Ribao* carried an editorial entitled "Anti-U.S. struggle will set 'South Korea-Japan treaty' to fire!" lashing at the "South Korea-Japan agreements."

WFTU

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the U.S. launching of the aggressive war in Korea, the World Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement.

The statement appealed to the workers and trade union organizations of the world to demand U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea. The statement then urged the workers and trade unions to hold meetings and mass demonstrations, release statements and letters of protest between June 25 and July 27, and to express positive support to and firm solidarity with the Korean working class and people.

WFDY

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Korean war, the Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued a statement on June 22.

On behalf of its 101 million membership, the W.F.D.Y. in its statement once again manifested its firm solidarity with the Korean people and youths.

IUS

On June 21, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students issued a statement.

The statement strongly held that U.S. imperialism has no ground whatsoever to stay on in South Korea and that it must withdraw from South Korea at once and the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

(Continued on p. 7)

THE SOVIET UNION

Korea Must Be Unified! Yankees, Go Home!

On June 24 in Moscow, a mass rally took place in support of the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and the peaceful unification of the country.

Huge streamers were hanging in the meeting place: "Korea must be unified!" "Yankees, go home!" The attendants sternly denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese authorities for their unsavoury schemes.

Speakers pointed out that the main obstacle to Korea's unification is U.S. occupation of South Korea and they demanded that the U.S. army must withdraw and the Korean question be settled by the Korean people themselves.

The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

Grave Menace to Far East Peace

The Soviet paper *Izvestia* in a recent issue stated that the "normalization treaty" concluded between Japan and South Korea will only aggravate tension in South-east Asia and the Far East.

Koreans in Japan Demand Abrogation of "ROK-Japan Treaty"—

Statement

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued a statement denouncing the signing of the "South Korea-Japan treaty."

Voicing whole-hearted support to the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which declared the "South Korea-Japan treaty" null and void, the statement stressed as follows:

"Questions concerning Korea cannot be solved without consulting the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine government of the Korean people. The overwhelming majority of the Koreans in Japan are the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and are under her legal protection.

"Therefore, no question that concerns the Koreans in Japan can be disposed of without consultation with the D.P.R.K. Government and by ignoring the wish of the Korean citizens in Japan. No 'agreement' will be binding on the Korean nationals in Japan.

"We call for firmer unity with the Japanese people and the peace-loving people of Asia and the world, will wage a more powerful struggle against new aggression and war provocations of U.S. imperialism, against the re-invasion of South Korea by Japanese monopoly capital, and for the democratic national rights of the Koreans in Japan."

Mass Rally

Meanwhile, on June 25, Korean nationals in Japan held mass rallies in major cities—Tokyo, Sapporo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, condemned the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, and solemnly declared the "treaty" and "agreements" signed recently at the "South Korea-Japan talks" null and void.

In Tokyo more than 3,000 Koreans from all walks of life met at the Bungkyo Public Hall.

Chairman Han Dok Su of the GAKRJ Central Standing Committee was the main speaker.

"The entire Korean people, together with the people in the homeland, will fight more stubbornly for driving out the U.S. aggressors from the southern part of our land and for the country's unification without outside interference, upholding high the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle."

Representatives of the Japanese people of various strata also addressed the meeting—Masao Iwama, Member of the C.C. of the Japanese Communist Party, Vice-Chairman Tomitaro Kaneda of the General Council of Labour Unions of Japan, Vice-President Taketo Makinouchi of the National Council of the Japan-Korea Association, and Director Tokumatsu Sakamoto of the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

Amidst a storm of applause the meeting adopted a letter addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, expressing their firm resolve to carry the fight through to the end.

They also adopted a resolution lashing at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique as well as a written demand addressed to the Japanese government.

SKYLJ
Indignation meeting

The "South Korean Youth League in Japan" issued a statement on June 22, declaring that the "treaty" and "agreements" cannot be recognized.

The students under the "South Korean Students Union in Japan" held an indignation meeting on June 21 in Tokyo.

After the meeting, the attendants staged a street demonstration. (KCNA)

A meeting of Koreans in Japan held to oppose "South Korea-Japan talks" and denounce Pak Jung Hi clique

DAY OF FREEDOM FOR S. AFRICA

Every year, the progressives of the world over observe June 26 as the "Day of Freedom for South Africa," in accordance with the resolution of the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference.

On this occasion, the Korean people express their militant solidarity with the South African people who are fighting for freedom and liberation.

The South African people, subjected to the barbarous suppression by the Verwoerd authorities which pursue apartheid policy, are denied even the elementary human rights and freedom. The inhuman enslavement policy of the Verwoerd authorities receives active support and protection of the imperialists and colonialists led by the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Africa into their base for aggression.

It is not secret that the Republic of South Africa has become a centre for recruiting mercenaries to fight against the people of the Congo (L), a military training ground directed against the national-liberation struggle of the African people.

In the teeth of the ruthless oppression, the South African people are waging an arduous struggle for their rights, against the apartheid policy, against the Verwoerd authorities and imperialists and colonialists.

The South African people, under the guidance of the African National Congress, come out, as an organized force, against the Verwoerd authorities.

They feel more and more keenly that there is no choice for them but to wage a tit-for-tat struggle by taking up arms against the enemy which is armed to the teeth.

In South Africa, a number of armed organizations have made their appearance and everywhere people are fighting against the colonialists.

The South African people are not alone in their just struggle. The struggle of the South African people, enjoying full support and encouragement of the progressives throughout the world, will certainly be crowned with victory.

(Continued from p. 6)

VIETNAM

U.S. Aggressors Sure to Meet Their Doom

On the occasion of the Korean war anniversary, an editorial of the Vietnamese *Nhan Dan* exposed the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism that occupies South Korea and lashed at the aggressive and treacherous "South Korea-Japan treaty." The peoples of Korea and Vietnam, the paper said, will certainly emerge victorious over the U.S. aggressors, liberate their countries completely, and unify their lands.

Saying that the Pak Jung Hi clique sold the interests of the Korean people down the river by bringing the "talks" to conclusion, the paper pointed out: "The conclusion of the South Korea-Japan talks is aimed at making smooth the path to the 'northeast Asia military alliance,' an important link in U.S. policies of war and aggression in the Far East and Asia. And, by this, the U.S. imperialists think that they can bolster up their tottering position in the Far East and Asia. However, the paper noted, all the attempts of U.S. imperialism to oppose the cause of the Korean and Japanese peoples as well as other Asian people for national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity will end in shameful defeat.

INDONESIA

U.S. to Use South Korea and Japan for Aggression

In denunciation of the "South Korea-Japan negotiations" the Indonesian paper *Harian Bintang Timur* in its editorial said that the formation of a NEATO, the product of the "South Korea-Japan talks," is about to become the order of the day. It strongly demanded the smashing of the aggressive, treacherous "South Korea-Japan treaty."

CUBA

Invincibility of People's Might and Advantage of Socialist System

On June 25 there was a mass meeting in Havana to mark the 15th anniversary of the Korean war.

Major Narciso Fernández of the Cuban Revolutionary Army addressed the meeting.

He told the meeting that the Yankee imperialists usurped the U.N. flag in Korea, but the Korean war ended in the defeat for them, the first ever suffered by them.

The meeting adopted a statement which read in part: "The Korean war showed that heroic and beautiful revolutionary traditions live in the hearts of the Korean people and the men and officers of the glorious Korean People's Army. It also demonstrated the invincibility of the people's might and the advantage of the socialist system.

BURMA

U.S. Imperialism—Peace Wrecker in the Far East

On June 24 the Burmese Peace Committee and the Burmese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued a joint statement demanding that the United States withdraw its troops and weapons from South Korea at once.

U.S. Wants Another War In the Far East

The eminent woman writer of Burma Dau Ama U stated in her article in the Burmese paper "*Lude Daily*" that the "South Korea-Japan treaty" is for starting another war in the Far East.

ALGERIA

Frustrate U.S. Plot to Step up Aggression in the Far East

The Algerian paper *Algier le soir* carried a special section entitled "New crimes of U.S. imperialists."

The paper said: "The 'South Korea-Japan basic treaty' which Washington worked so diligently for is nothing but a political deal worked out by various shady methods. The 'treaty' is to meet the needs of the imperialists. Accordingly, the Algerian people, as always, will support the brotherly people of Korea in their struggle."

CEYLON

"South Korea-Japan Treaty" Denounced

The Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Ceylon in its March 17 statement declared that the "South Korea-Japan agreements" are a challenge to the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples and a sinister scheme of U.S. imperialism for making Asians fight Asians.

GHANA

Brain Child of U.S. War Scheme

In an article marking the 15th anniversary of the Korean war the *Ghana Times* termed the "South Korea-Japan treaty" as a brain-child of new U.S. schemes for preparations for war. The treaty is an embodiment of the political needs of the U.S. State Department and of the United States' wild dream of world supremacy, the paper noted. This is why the treaty is meeting with a powerful opposition from the Korean and Japanese and other peoples. (KCNA)

A-A PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION

The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization issued on June 24 a statement flaying aggressive U.S. imperialism's occupation of South Korea.

The Secretariat appealed to all national organizations to mark a month of struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea with a massive campaign for supporting the just and lawful demand of the Korean people.

A-A JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

In a statement dated June 24, the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association called upon the journalists of Asia and Africa to express solidarity with the fighting South Korean journalists.

FIRM SOLIDARITY WITH S. AFRICAN PATRIOTS

The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union addressed a message to the Anti-Apartheid Movement in London on the occasion of the Day of International Solidarity with the Political Prisoners of South Africa (June 26).

Sternly protesting against and denouncing the South African authorities' racial policy and press gag, the message said that the Korean journalists express firm solidarity with the South African patriots fighting against the undemocratic, racial law and strongly demand the South African authorities to release immediately and unconditionally all the illegally detained patriots and restore the freedom of political activity to them.

GREETINGS TO TANGANYIKA STUDENTS UNION

The Korean Students Committee sent a telegram of greetings to the congress of the Tanganyika National Union of Students.

Extending fervent salute to the entire Tanganyika students, the telegram wished the congress great success in its work and in the struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the genuine independence of the country and social progress.

RELIEF GOODS TO CONGOLESE REFUGEES

Relief goods sent by the D.P.R.K. to the Congolese refugees who had been persecuted and expelled by the Tshombe puppet clique from the Congo (L) were conveyed at a ceremony on June 14 in Brazzaville. (KCNA)

Man-made Lakes in Korea

Sukam Irrigation Reservoir

ONE will see in both northern and western parts of our country many "streams" that flow through the farming areas. These "streams" are not streams in a real sense, but irrigation channels, which, "rising" in lakes in the mountains, run down many kilometres—sometimes they are made to climb up stiff ridges—to water the farms. There are a few natural lakes in Korea, too, but most of the lakes, the source of these streams, are man-made ones.

For the past 20 years after liberation many large lakes were built—Yongpung, Sohung, Taesong, Koop, Jangso, Maebong, etc. At present large and small lakes including Chonma and Reekma are being built. There will be more.

Rice is the staple crop in Korea, and its cultivation has a long history.

A kitchen midden found in Korea which is presumed of the 10th century B.C., yielded carbonized rice which speaks of the history of rice growing on this land.

In rice cultivation the most important is water. In our country May and June, the months of rice transplantation, are usually dry, and July and August, when rice ears shoot up, are flooded, and 60-70 per cent of the annual precipitation comes in July and August. It is not infrequent such weather harms the crops.

After liberation, North Korea had to solve the food problem by itself because the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea, the granary of the land. In fact, this question was not an ordinary one in the light of the fact that North Korea is mountainous.

And the American-started three -year war had devastated rural villages and destroyed arable lands.

However, with the termination of hostilities the whole country rolled up its sleeves and set to solve the food problem. The area of paddy field was expanded, and more farms were put under irrigation. In this, the new Pyongnam irrigation project played a big part. The project, which the Japanese imperialists figured would take ten years was finished in 20 months. It put 60,000 jongbo of land under irrigation. More important, That they could build such a giant project gave the Korean people more confidence in themselves.

In particular, 1958 was a year of great change. The nation-wide movement resulted in building irrigation projects in six months for 370,000 jongbo of land, 3 times more than done for the 36 years of the Japanese rule over Korea.

Soon after Kiyang, Uridon, Chongdan irrigation systems were completed. Now the country's irrigated area is seven times more than that in the Japanese rule. And the grain output has been doubled.

North Korea has solved its food problem basically, it is now self-sufficient in foodstuffs.

Giant irrigation projects are being built in the basin of the Amrok River and in the Singe region, former will water some 90,000 jongbo.

When these projects are completed, most of the farms in north western part of Korea will be benefitted.

In the meantime, the state is financing many medium and small irrigation projects which the co-operative farms did until last year.

Today some 30,000 kilometres of water channels that begin from lakes in the mountains, water paddy and dry fields.

At the same time, these lakes yield fish and electricity. Then they are fine recreation grounds too.

By Son Ryong Sik

S. KOREAN PEASANTS CRY FOR WATER

Rice transplanting in South Korea, a *Hapdong Tongshin* report from Seoul, June 17, said, is very slack owing to the continuing drought.

By June 16, the dispatch said, in South Kyongsang Province only 9 per cent of the paddies had been transplanted with rice seedlings and the figure for North Kyongsang Province was 10.6 per cent. In North Chungchong Province which was reported to have shown some results, the figure was no more than 19 per cent.

In South Korea as a whole, rice-plants had by then been set out on the fields accounting for only a quarter of the "scheduled area."

The same dispatch added that this was half the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

The South Korean peasants know well what does over fifteen days of delay in farm work in the rice transplanting season mean. A year's rice cultivation depends on how they go about their work in this season.

As of June 16, owing to the dearth of water some 900,000 hectares of paddies remained unplanted with rice seedlings throughout South Korea.

No more than 21.5 per cent of the fields is irrigated in South Korea. The remaining are the fields depending on rain or non-irrigated fields.

In the Changryong, Eiryong, Jinyang and Hadong districts of South Kyongsang Province, the South Korean paper *Kyonghyang Shinmun* wrote, water is so scarce that even the rice nurseries are not moistened and, in consequence, most of them have parched up.

A large tract of rain-dependent and non-irrigated fields on the Honam Plain is not ready for rice transplantation.

The South Korean papers under the headlines of "Thirsty earth hankers for rain," "The 63rd day of drought" and "Rain is awaited with great impatience" write about the damage being done by the current drought.

The irrigated fields too, are not sufficiently watered.

Scramble for water is something the short supply of water has given rise to in the South Korean farm villages now.

Referring to the current drought, the South Korean paper *Dong-a Ilbo* wrote: "There is a fear for famine, a fear that if things go on as they do now the worst crop failure might come giving rise to the cries of people dying from famine.

Such natural calamities occur every year in South Korea doing a big damage to crops. The South Korean peasants blame the puppet government authorities for their negligence of the irrigation works. They raise a demand for measures to ward off damage by natural calamities.

Rice seedlings have been transplanted only on 10 per cent of paddies in S. Korea

HOME AFTER 60 YEARS

IT WAS MAY 21.

The Fourth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly was sitting for the second day. A man looking well advanced in years mounted the platform. And to most of the attendants he was a "stranger."

From time to time his voice broke out of emotion but his resonant voice reached every corner of the big hall.

"... I left the country sixty years ago when it was invaded by the Japanese. All these years, I had been to China and Japan. Then I lived in America.

"Time flies. I am 90 this year. In my days in foreign countries I saw hardships—I was a man who lost his country. I was thousands of miles away from home. Yet, never did I forget the land of our beloved Korea. And bitter as it was, I could bear the woeful days because I knew General Kim Il Sung was routing the Japanese invaders and he could restore the country someday..."

This was Pak Jong Hyon, hale and hearty at 90, who had just returned home from Hawaii. His speech drew stormy applause and cheers from the audience.

Recently a reporter of this paper called on him.

"ALL MY DREAMS HAVE COME TRUE"

He said that ever since Korea's liberation he had hoped to come home. He had spent sixty years abroad lasting much bitters.

"There are thousands of Koreans living in Hawaii. Hawaii, as you know, is part of the United States. But most of the Koreans in the Hawaiian Islands are reluctant to go to South Korea. They are longing for North Korea.

"I left my home town, Pyongyang, when dark clouds hung heavy over the country. The whole nation shed tears, even stones cried out. I was thirty years old then... But, now I am home. Would people understand me if I say in new Pyongyang I see paradise on earth?

"After my return home, I had the honour of attending the S.P.A. session where I personally met Premier Kim Il Sung whom I had hoped so much to see someday. The Premier even took a photograph with me! Now, I must say all my dreams have come true!"

In early June Pak Jong Hyon met with his relatives after a long separation. Naturally he was happy but he added:

"It wrings my heart to think that our country is still divided. I am simply indignant at the thought that Japan is reinvading South Korea."

"WE SHOULD NOT LET HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF!"

Speaking of the unforgivable crime of the South Korean puppet clique that signed recently the country-selling treaty with the Sato government of Japan, he recalled the "Protectorate Treaty" which Japan had imposed upon Korea sixty years ago in 1905.

"We should not let history repeat itself!" These were his words.

Then he spoke of his trip to South Korea which he had made two years ago.

"What will become of South Korea? I witnessed nothing but heartrending tragedies—too pitiable to describe. The southern part of the land which had been ground down by the Japanese for nearly half a century, has been bled white by the Yankee devils for the past 20 years.

"Now the thrice-cursed Pak Jung Hi put his signature to the 'treaty.'... The U.S. imperialists and their servants must be chased out of our land immediately so that our brothers and sisters in South Korea can lead a happy life as we do in the North."

S. KOREAN COUNTRYSIDE IN FIGURES

Since the U.S. occupation of South Korea in 1945, about 200,000 jongbo of farming land has been ruined and 100,000 expropriated by the U.S. occupation forces for military purposes.

Even the existing irrigation facilities are out of repair, with the result that 77.6 per cent of the paddyfields are not well irrigated.

The reckless deforestation increased the proportion of the denuded area out of the total forest land from 12.9 per cent in 1941 to 41.6 per cent in 1960.

In South Korea there is one plough for every nine peasant families.

South Korea's grain yield dropped to two-thirds of that before the August 15 liberation. In the past South Korea used to export millions of *suk* of rice, but now it has to import 5 to 7 million *suk* of food grain every year.

South Korea's grain yield per head of the population is 34.2 per cent of North Korea's.

More than 90 per cent of the peasants are shackled to usury in the amount of 20 billion *won* or one-fourth of South Korea's budgetary revenue.

Last year, Pak Jung Hi squeezed from the peasants 5.4 billion *won* by boosting the price of fertilizer by 90 per cent, and forced the peasants to sell some one million *suk* of rice at 80 per cent of the production cost.

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